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MONTREAL

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

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NOTRE DAME CHURCH AND PLACE D'ARMES.

MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

POST OFFICE.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

VICTORIA SQUARE.

MOLSON'S BANK. MECHANICS HALL. POST OFFICE.

St JAMES STREET.

NOTRE DAME STREET, LOOKING WEST.

NEW CITY HALL.

BON SECOURS CHURCH, FOUNDED IN 1658.

BON SECOURS MARKET.

HARBOUR, LOOKING EAST.

ICE SHOVE OF THE St LAWRENCE. CUSTOM HOUSE.

St PETERS CATHEDRAL.

INSIDE JESUITS' CHURCH.

CHRIST'S CHURCH. (EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL.)

GREY NUNNERY.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE. MC GILL COLLEGE.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Wiltemann Bros sole agents, NY. Published by W. Drysdale & Co. Montreal. Photo Lith by Louis Glaser

LACHINE RAPIDS.

Entered according to the act of Parliament of Canada, in the year One thousand eighthundred and seventy seven by W. Drysdale & Co in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

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DESCRIPTION.

(Views N° 1-2.) The CITY OF MONTREAL is built on an Island of triangular shape, 32 miles long by 10 broad. — It is the first city in commercial importance in the Dominion of Canada. Behind it rises the mountain from which it takes its name "Mount Royal", a name given by Cartier in honour of his King. This mountain is now being laid out in artistic and beautiful style as a Public Park. — The city is distinguished for its Churches, its Humane, Charitable, Educational and Literary Institutions, as well as for the splendor both of its public and private buildings.

The VICTORIA BRIDGE has been called the eighth wonder of the world. The bridge consists of 23 spans, 242 feet each, and one in the centre, 330 feet, with an abutment, 290 feet long, on each bank of the river. The piers which support the bridge are 33 feet by 16 at the top, and increase to 92 by 22½ at the foundation. The upper side of the piers are formed like a wedge to act as ice breakers. The actual cost was $6.500.000 including a bonus of $300.000 given to Contractors for completing it one year in advance of time specified.

Perhaps no City is more advantageously situated for manufacturing purposes. It has been well remarked by a distinguished gentleman that were "a second Cartier to explore Canada, he might wander over all the regions of Canada and the West, and returning to our Mountain ridge, call it again Mount Royal; and say that to this point the wealth and trade of Canada must turn."

(View N° 3.) The PARISH CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME. — The foundation of the first church was laid in 1671, and was built of rough stone. In the year 1824, the present large and noble structure was commenced, and was opened for public worship in 1829. The church has the largest bell in America and is capable of seating 10.000 persons.

(View N° 4.) The NEW POST OFFICE is situated on the corner of St. James and St. François-Xavier Streets. It is built of Montreal greystone. It is a mixture of the Doric and Corinthian styles of architecture, and presents an exceedingly attractive and noble appearance. The interior is admirably arranged for carrying out the design of the edifice.

The Bank of Montreal is one of the noblest structures in the city. It is built in the Corinthian style of architecture and has in front of it Place d'Armes, or the French Square.

(View N° 5.) VICTORIA SQUARE. The Y. M. C. A. building is one of the most elegant and attractive structures in the city. The style Mediaeval, or decorated Gothic. It is the result of exemplary Christian enterprise, and intended for the special advantage of Young Men. The Association is the oldest in America.

The bronze statue of Queen Victoria which adorns this Square, is the work of Mr. Marshall Wood, and cost about $3.000.

(View N° 6.) ST. JAMES STREET. Molson's Bank, situated on the corner of St. James and St. Peter Streets, is built entirely of Ohio sandstone. The style is that known as the Italian, and is highly ornamented.

The Mechanics' Institute was founded in the year 1828. The building is in the Italian style of architecture and is situated on the corner of St. James and St. Peter Streets. The Library of the Institute contains upwards of 7.000 volumes. The financial interests of the Institute are now in a prosperous condition.

(View Nº 7.) NOTRE DAME STREET, looking West. The Nelson Monument stands at the head of Jacques-Cartier Square. The base, or pedestal of this Column is square; six and a half feet broad on each side and about 10 feet high. From the top of this a circular shaft, or column rises 50 feet in height and 5 feet in diameter. On the top of the pillar is a square tablet, the whole surmounted with a statue of Nelson eight feet in height.

The Court-House, a massive structure built after the Grecian style, is situated on Notre Dame Street opposite Jacques-Cartier Square.

(View N° 8.) The NEW CITY HALL, situated on Notre Dame Street East, is Modern French Renaissance in style. The size is 120 by 218. The interior arrangements are quite complete for all civic purposes. The building is an ornament to the city.

(View N° 9.) BONSECOURS MARKET. BONSECOURS CHURCH. This was the first Church built of stone on the Island of Montreal. The foundation was laid in 1658. Owing to some interruptions, the building was not ready for occupancy before August 1675, when Mass was performed for the first time. In the year 1754 the Church was destroyed by fire, but the rebuilding was not commenced before the year 1773.

(View N° 10.) HARBOUR OF MONTREAL. There is a Revetment Wall in front of greater part of the Harbour, and it is designed to extend it. The Wharves extend for a distance of about 4 miles. Vessels drawing 20 feet can now come to Montreal, and when improvements now going on are completed, there will be 25 feet of water in the Channel. The amount of trade carried on at the Port is constantly on the increase.

(View N° 11.) The ICE SHOVE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE, can be more easily imagined than described from its appearance in the Picture.

The CUSTOM HOUSE is one of the most magnificent buildings in Montreal. The style is Italian. The building was originally erected

for the Royal Insurance Company of London, and afterwards purchased by the Dominion Government for its present use.

(View No 12.) ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL. This edifice, now in the course of erection, will be the largest Roman Catholic church in British North America. The design is in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, of which it will be one quarter the size. The interior decorations are to be of the most gorgeous description and the altars unusually numerous.

(View No 13.) The CHURCH OF THE GESU. This Church, in Byzantine style, is one of the handsomest in Montreal and is noted for the beauty of its frescoed ceiling and the high character of its musical services. It is served by, and adjoins the College of, the Jesuit Fathers.

(View N° 14.) CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL (Episcopal) is a specimen of Ecclesiastical architecture not, perhaps, surpassed in Canada. It was opened for public worship on Sunday November 27th 1860. The spire which is exclusively of stone, rises to the height of 224 feet. The edifice is built of Montreal limestone with dressings of stone brought from Caën, in Normandy. — On the eastern side of the Cathedral stands the "Fulford Memorial". It is of Caën stone and was erected to the memory of the late Bishop Fulford, the first Metropolitan of Canada. The Cathedral is situated on St. Catherine Street.

(View N° 15.) The GREY NUNNERY. This extensive convent, erected by the Grey Nuns, is one of the oldest religious institutions in Montreal. It is imposing from its size, as well as style. The Religious devote

themselves to the care of the aged and infirm of both sexes, the maintenance of orphans and the reception and nurture of foundlings.

(View N° 16.) The PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE occupies a prominent site at the base of the mountain, and at once commands attention. The style of architecture is somewhat different from that which usually prevails in Montreal, but it is a handsome structure. It is constructed of Montreal limestone. Beside the usual class rooms, library &c., there are dormitories for the students, and a residence for the Principal.

Mc GILL COLLEGE, situated on Sherbrooke Street, was founded by James Mc Gill, formerly a merchant of Montreal. It is without doubt, the most important and efficient Educational Institute in the Province of Quebec. Some of the Professors are men of European

celebrity. The Medical Department stands high, both in American and European estimation.

(View N° 17.) The WINDSOR HOTEL, situated on the corner of Dorchester and Peel Streets, is a large block, completed in 1877 and fitted up with all modern and elegant conveniences. It is built in a style difficult to describe, but which is somewhat prevalent in the U. S., and which perhaps, may be best designated as the Palladian.

(View N° 18.) The LACHINE RAPIDS are between 7 and 8 miles west of Montreal, and are the most dangerous of a succession of Rapids in the St. Lawrence River. Steamers, however, descend them in safety. Although the passage of the rapids is dangerous, a sense of pleasurable excitement takes the place of fear in the minds of tourists in general.

The pilot, a noble Indian who guides the boats, is insensible to fear, though not to the responsibility that rests upon him; and no serious accident under his management has occurred. It is a pleasant trip to go by the "Cars" from Montreal to Lachine on a fine summer morning and return by the "Rapids".

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